

Swift Social Change Drawing Spain Closer to the Rest of Western Europe

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service

MADRID — There is still the blood of bullfights, the sultry swishing skirts of flamenco, the shuffle of old women in black going daily to Mass.

But as Spain tries to assess the political and economic effects of joining the European Community, as agreed in Brussels late last month, a dramatic social transformation is drawing the country closer to the rest of Western Europe.

The popular Spanish images depicted by writers such as Ernest Hemingway and George Orwell have not disappeared. But over the last two decades, and particularly since the death of Franco in 1975, Spaniards have been casting off nearly four centuries of isolationism.

"It is spectacular how a very different Spain has been created," said Juan Pablo Fusi, an historian at the University of Salamanca. "You can see the changes from one day to the next. Few countries have had such a rapid change of such intensity."

The changes can be seen in the streets. Middle-class women and shop assistants wear French fashions. Teen-agers sport spiked and

brilliantly colored coiffures equal to the best of the London punks.

The venerable Spanish bar, with tapas such as marinated octopus and blood sausages to pick on, has been closing to make way for hamburger franchises and a popular chain called VIPS, where the latest rock albums and movie videos are served up along with Italian pastas.

A virtual revolution has taken place in sexual mores. Pedro Ruiz, a popular actor, recently advertised condoms on the state-run television. The act provoked a dispute and was withdrawn, but it was a far cry from a decade ago when Mr. Ruiz's former wife was evicted from a pharmacy, he said, for even asking for condoms because they were socially frowned on.

Divorce was legalized in 1980, and the parliament approved a law permitting abortions in limited cases two years ago, although the measure's constitutionality is being contested.

Spaniards are divided over what many see as a drop in morals, but almost all welcome a parallel explosion in high culture. Plays by Beckett, Kafka and Werner Fassbinder are featured in Madrid's theaters as Spaniards try to catch up with 20th-century European

drama, much of which was banned under Franco.

The changes have a dark side. Crime, much of it related to drugs, is up as cocaine has become popular among the middle class, and heroin addicts are numerous in major cities such as Bilbao.

Spain, geographically isolated from the rest of Europe by the Pyrenees, began to pull into itself in the early 1900s. The country resisted the Reformation and other movements that swept the Continent. Franco, backed by a strongly conservative Roman Catholic Church, continued to emphasize that Spain was different and morally superior.

But Spaniards began to change socially in the 1960s as an extended economic boom brought industrialization and higher living standards. The population went from being mostly rural to one in which roughly three-quarters of the almost 37 million people today live in cities.

The death of Franco meant the end of censorship, but new ideas had already been infiltrating with the waves of European tourists coming here, mostly from West Germany, Sweden and Britain.

According to a recent poll by the



Young Spaniards enjoying night life in a disco bar in Madrid. (UPI Photo)

Catholic Church, 30 percent of Spaniards still regularly attend Mass, among the highest percentages in Europe.

But the Socialist government of Prime Minister Felipe González, elected in 1982, today sets the more secular tone for the new Spain.

Social scientists say that perhaps the most profound change has been a displayed sense of political moderation since Franco's death. An attempted coup in 1981 failed, and today the far right and the far left together hold less than 10 percent of the vote.

Spaniards are finally even laughing about the civil war. A current comedy film hit, "The Small Cow," ends with matadors from opposite sides in the war competing with their capes over a cow caught between the opposing lines. The cow drops dead.

Wage Strikes Erupt Again In Denmark

The Associated Press

COPENHAGEN — Anger over a government-imposed collective wage agreement aroused renewed labor protests Tuesday, and Denmark braced for large-scale demonstrations and possible nationwide strikes on Wednesday.

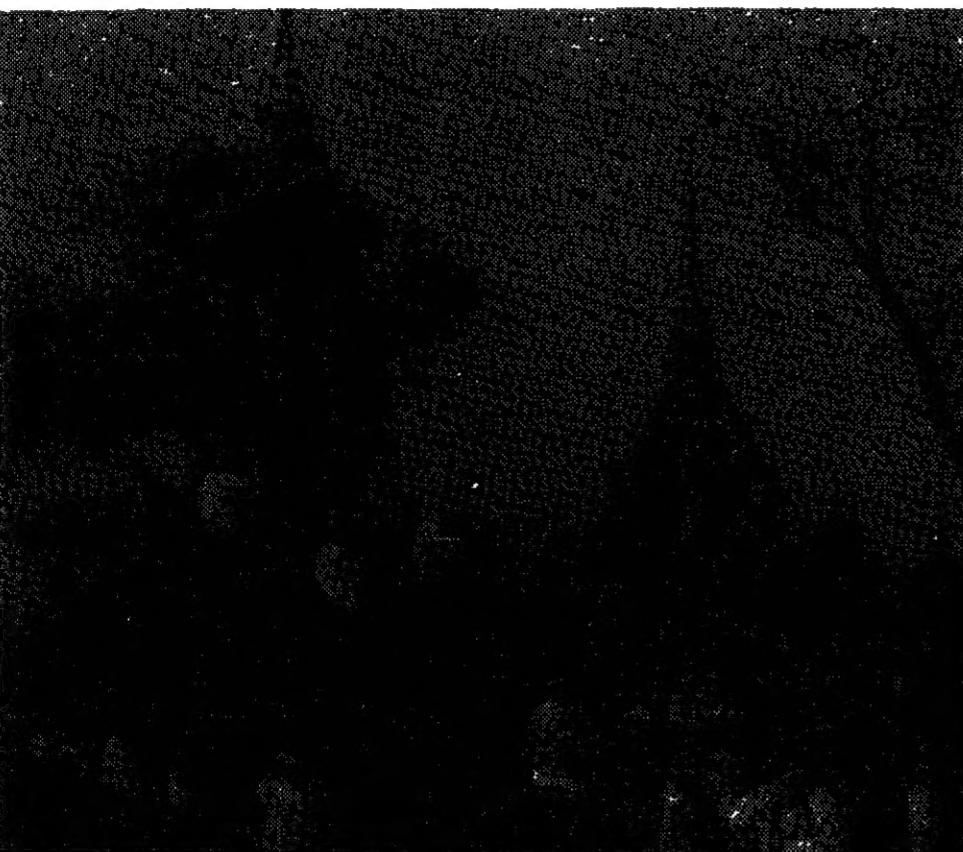
After a five-day Easter holiday, new walkouts and continuing wildcat strikes idled as many as 15,000 workers in the private sector, primarily in Copenhagen and other cities, according to a survey by the Danish Employers Association.

There was no count of public employees involved in action affecting hospitals, schools, day-care institutions, mail delivery and garbage collection.

Strikes and rallies on Wednesday are expected to show to what degree militants have managed to take control of Denmark's labor protests from the National Federation of Trade Unions.

The federation, representing about 320,000 workers, was still calling for an end to further attempts to undo a legislated wage settlement engineered by the center-right coalition government of Prime Minister Poul Schlüter, a conservative.

Mr. Schlüter's action a week ago was intended to end lockouts and strikes that began March 24.



Chariot bearing Queen Rambhai Barni's body to her funeral pyre in Bangkok. (The Associated Press)

Bangkok Cremates a Siamese Queen Funeral Is Carried Out With Royal Pomp and Ceremony

By Denis D. Gray
The Associated Press

BANGKOK — To the wail of conch shells and the boom of cannon, 206 soldiers in ancient uniform pulled a chariot containing the body of a Siamese queen to her 10-story-high funeral pyre.

The funeral on Tuesday of Queen Rambhai Barni, wife of the late King Rama VII, was regarded as the grandest royal ceremony held in Thailand in recent decades. The queen died last May at the age of 79 and her body was placed inside a gilded urn within Bangkok's Grand Palace.

In accordance with religious custom, the cremation was scheduled on an auspicious date nearly a year after her death from a heart attack.

Princess Rambhai, a beauty in her youth, was proclaimed queen in

1925 and held that position until her husband's abdication nine years later.

Rama VII was Thailand's last absolute monarch. A revolution in 1932 ushered in a constitutional monarchy. It marked the end of Siam and the beginning of the modern state known as Thailand.

The urn with the queen's body was taken from the Grand Palace on Tuesday morning and placed on the Royal Great Victory Chariot for a two-hour funeral procession over a 1.7-mile (2.8-kilometer) route through old Bangkok.

Five battalions of troops in dress uniform formed the vanguard of the funeral train. They were followed by a lesser chariot bearing a high-ranking Buddhist abbot and the Victory Chariot.

Rows of drummers, trumpeters,

conch-blowers and royal pages flanked the chariots which were followed by members of Thailand's royal family and four battalions of troops.

Four cannons fired 300 times and a funeral dirge was played throughout the procession, which ended at a 87-foot edifice specially constructed on the Sanam Luang or royal field, in the shadows of the Grand Palace. The pyre is located within the elaborately decorated rectangular building known as the Golden Meru.

Later Tuesday, King Bhumipol Adulyadej lit the pyre. Rites and ceremonies prescribed by both Hindu and Buddhist traditions were to continue until Saturday.

The queen's ashes will rest at the base of a Buddhist image in Bangkok's Ratchabophit Temple alongside those of her husband. The bone relics of the queen will be kept in an urn within the Grand Palace.

The last royal cremation was held in 1955 for the current king's grandmother.

The government, armed forces, fire department and royal household were mobilized for Tuesday's ceremony, which was viewed by millions on television and seen by more than 100,000 people who flocked to the royal field.

Thousands of farmers and working class people gathered at the site, many intent on laying scented wood and flowers on the pyre.

Despite the grandeur of the ceremony, royal funerals in earlier times were even longer and more elaborate with the pyres sometimes as high as 30 stories. King Rama V, Thailand's 19th century modernizing king, ordered a scaling down of such events for the sake of economy and his dictum has been followed since.

King Rama VII accepted the decrease of his power but felt uneasy and went into self-imposed exile with his wife to Britain. He died in 1941 and because of the war his funeral in London was attended by only 16 members of the royal family.

The queen returned to Thailand in 1949, living in an eastern province where she helped the rural poor by reviving handicraft industries. She moved back to Bangkok in 1968.

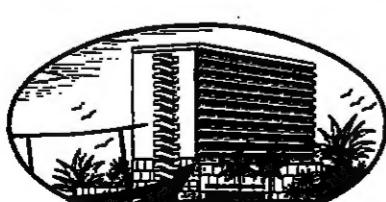
King Bhumipol, also known as Rama IX, is an extremely popular and powerful ruler. He and members of the royal family spend most of each year in the countryside helping people with many royal sponsored projects.

The American-born king is also a linguist, composer, jazz musician and artist. His political movements are low-keyed but he has stepped in on several occasions in recent years to defuse crises within the government and military.

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Dublin Bank Thieves Miss Jackpot, Find Bathroom as Tunnel Goes Awry
The Associated Press

DUBLIN — A gang of robbers spent the Easter weekend tunneling into a Dublin bank, but their tunnel took a wrong turn and they fled after breaking into a women's lavatory, police said Tuesday.

A police spokesman said the gang was believed to have spent three days underground in an attempt to rob a large central Dublin branch of the Allied Irish Bank.

The robbers used cutting and digging equipment to cut a 250-yard (228-meter) tunnel. They used a gas cylinder, pickaxes and crowbars to penetrate a thick wall of the bank, the spokesman said.

But the tunnel was slightly off the mark, and instead of reaching the bank's strong room, the robbers found themselves in a women's lavatory, he said. The tunnel was discovered after the robbers triggered an alarm late Sunday.

The gang apparently was after about 7 million Irish pounds (\$7 million) in cash and bonds, the Daily Star of London reported. But the bulk of the money had been transferred out of the bank before the weekend, the newspaper said.

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WORLD BRIEFS

India Rejected Union Carbide Offer

NEW DELHI (AP) — India's decision to sue Union Carbide was taken after it had spurned a "ridiculously low" company offer of compensation for the Bhopal gas disaster, a minister told Parliament here Tuesday.

The lawsuit for unspecified damages and compensation was filed in a New York court Monday on behalf of the Indian government. However, Venkendra Patel, minister of chemicals and fertilizers, said that an out-of-court settlement was possible if the U.S. company agreed to pay an adequate amount to the victims of the world's worst industrial accident.

An estimated 2,500 people died and more than 200,000 others were affected when poisonous methyl isocyanate gas leaked from a Union Carbide pesticides plant in the central Indian city on Dec. 3. There has been no official confirmation of the amount offered by Union Carbide, but the Indian Express newspaper reported last week that it amounted to about 3 billion rupees (\$250 million) to be paid out over 30 years.

U.S., Soviet Negotiate on Space Arms

GENEVA (Reuters) — U.S. and Soviet arms negotiators held more than three hours of talks Tuesday on space-based weapons, the longest session to date on the subject.

The meeting was the third devoted solely to space weapons since the superpowers started new arms control talks on March 12. The session at the Soviet mission lasted three hours and 20 minutes. Delegation spokesmen refused to give further details, citing a confidentiality pledge in force in Geneva.

The three-tier talks are to hold a session Wednesday on intercontinental nuclear missiles at the U.S. Arms Control Agency and a session on medium-range missiles at the Soviet mission on Thursday.

U.S. Libel Reversal Is Struck Down

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — A federal appeals court on Tuesday reinstated a libel verdict against The Washington Post, saying the newspaper had shown a "reckless disregard" for the truth in an article about the former president of Mobil Oil Corp., William Tavoulareas.

The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, in a 2-1 decision, said that evidence introduced at a 1982 trial was sufficient to show that The Post held "actual malice" toward Mr. Tavoulareas when the article was published. The story said he had used his position at Mobil Oil to "set up his son" in a lucrative job in 1974 in Atlas Maritime Co., a London shipping company.

The case will now return to the trial court to determine how much The Post must pay Mr. Tavoulareas in damages. In July 1982, a federal jury awarded him \$2,050,000, after finding that The Post and its reporter, Patrick E. Tyler, had libeled him. But on May 3, 1983, a U.S. district court judge reversed that decision, finding that there was no evidence to support the jury's verdict of malicious libel. (UPI, AP)

Polish Priest Burned by Assailants

WARSAW (UPI) — A Catholic priest suffered second-degree burns last weekend when unidentified men poured a chemical on his face and body in the southern city of Krakow, a Polish cardinal said Tuesday.

Cardinal Franciszek Macharski of Krakow notified the church hierarchy in a telex message that Krakow's residents were "shocked and concerned" by the attack on the Reverend Tadeusz Zaleski in front of his house on Saturday. The incident came just six months after three secret police agents killed the Reverend Jerzy Popiełuszko, a supporter of the banned trade union Solidarity.

Church sources could not say whether Father Zaleski supported Solidarity. Cardinal Macharski called on authorities to find the assailants and to guarantee that the accident would not be repeated.

Trial Ordered in Hong Kong Case

HONG KONG (Reuters) — A Hong Kong court Tuesday ordered George S.G. Tan, former chairman of the Carrion group, and four other businessmen to stand trial on charges linked to the 1983 collapse of the property company.

Judge Brian Suttliff ordered Mr. Tan, his deputy, Bentley Ho, and three advisers to stand trial. No date was set but it was not expected before October. Carrion collapsed in October 1983 leaving debts of \$1 billion.

The defendants pleaded not guilty to charges of conspiracy to defraud shareholders by making false and misleading statements and by concealing profits. Judge Suttliff rejected a move by prosecutors to revoke bail for Mr. Tan, who remains free on bond and surety of \$2 million Hong Kong dollars (about \$6.7 million).

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Victims To Get
Their Day in Court

New York state has enacted a law that gives victims of crimes—or their survivors—an opportunity to present their views in court when the defendant is convicted, and to tell the judge, before sentence is imposed, what they feel the penalty should be.

"Before this, we have always concerned ourselves with pre-sentence information concerning the defendant," said Senator Ralph J. Marino, a Republican and co-sponsor of the measure. "Now we're getting to victims' rights, for a change. The victim, for the first time, really has access to the judge's ear—whether there should be restitution and how much, what the jail sentence should be."

Another co-sponsor, Assemblyman Richard N. Gottfrid, a Democrat, said: "In many cases, a judge never sees the crime victim or hears the victim's side of the story."

s Struck Down

ches) — A federal appeal

against The Washington Post

for the Indian news

Corp., William T. Taylor

of the District of Columbia

at a 1982 trial was set aside

by Mr. Taylor, who had used his power

in 1974 in Atlas Manufac-

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in July 1982. A judge

that The Post and its re-

porters were not entitled to

any damages.

That there was no order

to pay Assailants

ist suffered second-degree

homicide, suicide and

drugs. Ms. Schorr reports.

She credits the decrease to such mea-

sures as the 55-mile-per-hour

(89-kilometer-per-hour) speed

limit, the campaign against

drunken driving and seat belts.

But she notes that "many young-

sters in our inner cities" are largely untouched by the forces

for improvement.

Short Takes

For years, the repository of

federal records has gone by the

short, serviceable name of

the National Archives. A new law

making the agency independent

of the General Services Adminis-

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19 Kong Case

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Some SS-20 Moratorium

In 1977, while the European strategic scene was essentially in repose, the Soviet Union started aiming new, menacing, mobile, triple-warhead SS-20 missiles at Western Europe. Its evident purpose was to test the post-Vietnam possibilities of weakening Europe's Atlantic tie. Through two U.S. administrations, a NATO response was shaped and put into effect: to negotiate and, when that failed, deploy countering missiles. The response had its costs and flaws but — the essential point — the Atlantic tie held. Through it all, for eight years, SS-20s were being relentlessly wheeled into place at the rate of one a week. Sooner or later, all knew, Moscow would have to stop, there being no valid military reason and no political reason, beyond intimidation, to go on.

Now Mikhail Gorbachev says Moscow has stopped. As everyone expected, he presented the half as a good-faith moratorium for which the Soviet Union should be compensated, by November, with a half to the U.S. deployments. Otherwise, he said, his government will review the moratorium. In something of a similar tease, he held off from public confirmation of a summit with President Reagan.

Some moratorium. It gives the Soviets an advantage in intermediate-range missile warheads on the order of, at this moment, 8 or 10 to 1. Meanwhile they are working up a new mobile missile. Their plain strategy is to make political capital, especially in Europe, out of

the moratorium and out of the familiar, stale calls for a freeze on strategic weapons and for a ban on space weaponry that Mr. Gorbachev also made in his Sunday statement. By this reach for Western opinion, Moscow evidently hopes to improve its bargaining position at the arms control talks under way in Geneva.

In the earlier period the Soviets went for broke and tried to block U.S. deployments altogether while proceeding with their own. They ended up creating disparity in the numbers that was bound to be extremely difficult to narrow by negotiation. And the earlier talks brought no narrowing, only deadlock.

In the talks going on now in Geneva, the Reagan administration apparently means to concentrate on reducing the longer-range offensive strategic arms and, meanwhile, to try to fold in the intermediate-range missiles, which are militarily less significant but still of major political importance. The Kremlin is still trying to make the U.S. deployments a wedge between the United States and Europe.

The requirement for the Western allies is unchanged: to continue negotiating on the whole range of strategic weapons with Moscow and to keep it clearly in mind why they should respond to the SS-20s in the first place. Those weapons represented an effort to establish an intimidating nuclear presence. They are, in very large numbers, still there.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Who Can Govern Sudan?

Last week President Gaafar Nimeiri risked a trip to Washington despite clear warnings of trouble at home. Food riots and a general strike darkened Khartoum. Mr. Nimeiri finally hurried home, but too late. He now sits in Cairo brooding about his ouster by General Abdul Rahman Swaridish, his handpicked defense minister. The new regime proclaims its earnest hope for better times, free elections and "dialogue" with the disaffected. Meanwhile, the United States has lost an important, generally sensible friend. And the carpet pulled from under him bore the initials of the International Monetary Fund.

At the fund's insistence, and with \$67 million blocked in American aid as an inducement, Sudan was pressured into raising prices on essential goods. That sparked the riots that ousted its president. The point will not be lost on other supplicants in the same queue.

The United States had sound fiscal reasons to press for those reforms. Overborrowed, parched by drought and drained by futile

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Gorbachev's Equivocal Gambit

What substance there is in Mikhail Gorbachev's inaugural essay in East-West relations is useful, but there is not yet enough of it to establish in what way his policy, as opposed to his style, is going to differ from that of his predecessors. Mr. Gorbachev can be read in two ways. Either this is a conciliatory move toward an early summit meeting with Mr. Reagan, for which there is some evidence in the generally positive tone of his other remarks. Or it is what the White House and Mrs. Thatcher suspect it to be: a device to re-create discord in the Western camp. The Kremlin has not been above such stratagems in the past; but the hope here is that Mr. Gorbachev is already better informed about West European opinion than the Soviet rulers who preceded him, and will know that although there can be a lot of internecine Western argument, the basis of the alliance is not in serious doubt.

The West's response should take into account the possibility of influencing Mr. Gorbachev early in his tenure by taking him at his word.

— The Guardian (London).

The way Washington rejected the idea is an indication of confusion and concern about the possible psychological effect of Mr. Gorbachev's move. The United States would have done better to be more diplomatic about the announcement and view it as a new element in the Geneva East-West arms talks.

— Het Laatste Nieuws (Brussels).

EC Membership Has a Price

The euphoria with which Spain and Portugal greeted the agreement on their inclusion in the EC will undoubtedly give way to a degree of disillusionment before long. One of the more serious illusions cherished by many Spaniards and Portuguese is that membership in the club will automatically bring them prosperity. In reality, a demanding process of economic reconstruction and modernization will

have to start if these countries are to be able to compete with their new partners. The example of Greece shows that economic imbalances may become even more pronounced for a time, as a relatively rapid elimination of tariffs on industrial products accompanies a period in which the new member's chief exports have to fight for a foothold in the Community.

— Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

The biggest concern of the Community was that admission of the two nations would greatly increase the output of agriculture and the fishing catch within the trading area. But concern was offset by the big consumer market, particularly Spain's 38-million population. This trade-off seems to favor the present members of the EC, since they are far more industrially developed than Spain or Portugal.

— The Japan Times (Tokyo).

Helping 'Contras' Won't Help

The "peace plan" that President Reagan offered to the government of Nicaragua last week is a cynical ploy to win over a few members of Congress who resist his beligerent policy. But aid to the "contras" will not bring peace. It will only prolong the bloodshed. Mr. Reagan and his aides refuse to face reality. They are wedded to an ideological wish-dream in which the Sandinists are forced to reshape their revolution to meet Washington's terms simply because the United States insists on it.

— The Los Angeles Times.

No Idea How Japan Ticks

Americans have no idea how Japanese think and feel. Inevitably, the most flagrant Americans blunder in dealing with the Japanese are committed by people who not only lack knowledge of Japan but see no need to acquire any.

— Robert Christopher, a former foreign editor of Newsweek, quoted by columnist Hobart Rowen in The Washington Post.

FROM OUR APRIL 10 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Berlin Lifts Ban on Meetings

BERLIN — Herr von Jagow, the President of the Police of Berlin, has given permission for open-air meetings to be held [on April 10], but also have been given to confine the Berlin garrison to barracks in readiness for all eventualities. The Democratic papers are naturally very jubilant over the change in the attitude of the police authorities, which they assert is the first step toward recognition of the claim for a direct universal and secret suffrage. The reactionary papers express great astonishment at the removal of the prohibition and declare that the Police President will be responsible for anything which may occur as a result. Some ask whether this sudden turn over of the Police President is not consequent upon orders received from higher quarters.

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INSIGHTS

Confounding City Slickers, Iowan Gains a Following By Standing Up to Reagan

By James R. Dickenson

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — There are a number of political truism in Washington and even a fool knows this one: Don't cross President Reagan, who is riding high on his landslide re-election. It's really risky.

So who is this fool who keeps crossing Ronald Reagan, insisting on an across-the-board freeze on the federal budget that includes the Defense Department along with everything else, earning him threats of presidential retribution when he runs for re-election next year?

He is Senator Charles E. Grassley, a Republican of Iowa, and at first sight he looks like the sort of Central Casting character who comes in from the sticks and gets ripped off in the big city. He has big farmer's hands, cracked and stained from decades of manual labor, and talks like a hick. He says "gosh" and "golly" a lot.

He's been known to mangle the queen's English and often sits in committee hearings blanking and looking as if he just fell off a turnip wagon. He's the first person to whom a con man would try to sell the Washington Monument.

But Mr. Grassley is the sort of rub who winds up taking city slickers to the cleaners instead of the other way around. His act plays so well in Iowa that he has become the state's dominant political figure and he is well on his way to becoming a folk hero.

Many Republicans are fearful that their party is going to take a beating in the Midwest next year because of the desperate state of the farm economy. But Mr. Grassley is considered such a shoo-in for re-election — his job-approval rating is about 70 percent — that Democrats are having trouble finding a candidate to oppose him.

"You couldn't beat him with a club next year," said James S. Flansburg, editor of The Des Moines Register's editorial page. "He follows his own agenda, picks his spots, learns about an issue like defense spending and makes his mark on it."

Mr. Grassley was the first to propose the across-the-board budget freeze, and his mark on defense spending is considerable, according to Representative Thomas J. Tanke, an Iowa Republican.

"He has shifted the focus of the debate on the budget and has turned the momentum on defense spending," Mr. Tanke said. "Having a conservative champion a freeze on defense spending has made it politically acceptable for other conservatives to oppose growth in defense spending."

MR. Grassley's latest run-in with the Reagan forces was a few days before the Senate vote on the MX missile, when an assistant of Edward J. Rollins, the White House political director, indicated that the president would campaign and raise money next year for friends who supported him on issues like the MX and other defense spending.

Mr. Grassley was holding out until the air force gave him the missile data that he had requested.

Mr. Grassley responded immediately. He described a Rollins campaign swing through Iowa last fall at a time when Mr. Rollins was exasperated with Mr. Grassley for trying to have the attorney general at the time, William French Smith, cited for contempt of Congress for not helping more in investigating fraudulent military contracting practices.

Mr. Grassley said Mr. Rollins attacked his positions, using profanity, when talking with one of the senator's supporters.

Mr. Rollins denies it. Mr. Grassley said: "I like the president, but my job is to work with him, not for him and there's a difference. I didn't pick a fight. I'm just reacting."

Mr. Grassley's combative response to people who try to pressure him is to tell them to stick it in their ear. It is just one of many things his constituents like about him.

DESPITE the apparent differences in their styles, Mr. Grassley and Mr. Reagan have a lot in common. Both have acute political instincts and both inspire such confidence in their integrity and decency that most of their actions are viewed as being rooted in honest conviction, even by people who disagree with them.

One non-stylistic difference between him and Mr. Reagan is that he is popular in Iowa and Mr. Reagan is not. Mr. Reagan's most recent disapproval rating was 49 percent. His approval rating was 42 percent.

Projections by Iowa State University farm specialists are that 15 percent of Iowa's farmers will go bankrupt in the next three years.

Opposing the president on increasing military spending also is popular in Iowa, which ranks 38th in the amount of money its industries get from military contracts. The Des Moines Register responded to the White House threat on the MX vote with a front-page cartoon showing the White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, saying "And you can forget about me" with Mr. Grassley responding "Could I have that in writing?"

The root of Mr. Grassley's political strength is that Iowans view him as one of them, which he is. He is an old-fashioned Midwest fiscal conservative and a teetotaling Baptist.

His wife and family live on a farm in New Hartford so his youngest son can play high school basketball there, and Mr. Grassley goes home every weekend. He gets angry if he hears that someone from Iowa has been in his Washington office and he did not get to meet them.

"One thing I have going for me is that I haven't waited until the fifth or sixth year" of his Senate term "to campaign or to establish my independence," Mr. Grassley said. "I try to get into every one of the 99 counties to speak and meet with people at least once a year."

For 16 years, while going to the University of Northern Iowa in Cedar Falls and serving in the

The Associated Press
Senator Charles E. Grassley

state legislature, he was a sheet metalworker in Waterloo and a member of the machinists' union.

He was elected to the Iowa legislature in 1958 and to the U.S. House in 1974, succeeding H. R. Gross. He modeled himself after Mr. Gross, a dogged fiscal conservative, and after coming to Washington continued Mr. Gross's practice of submitting a bill requiring that the federal budget be balanced.

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Golden Anniversary of the DC-3

Plane's History Combines Legendary With Extraordinary

By Paul Dean
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — There is a new, quieter breed of professional pilot. He flies in smooth obedience of every book and all the numbers. He went to college for two years, dates one woman at a time, doesn't smoke, plays racquetball and, at journey's end, has a light beer before dinner: a cheeseburger.

"Sometimes I think I'm too careful," concedes one. "But then I want to be around a long time."

Dwindling now, retiring by daily dozens, is the older, lazier guard. Some still wear leather jackets and fly with hangovers that would drop a horse.

Others bounce between continents where strange loads call for pilots with high experience, no questions and horseshoes in their hip pockets. It is a life of navigator jokes, multiple divorces and a bowl of Camel cigarettes for breakfast.

"We used to break our necks to take off and get the job done, even if it did mean bending the rules," remembered a veteran of 20,000 hours of airline flying. "The kids today are different cats who ask: 'Are we legal to go yet?'

Generations apart. Except that a certain plane still is flown by both the new breed and the gray eagles: That tugboat of an airplane, called the Douglas DC-3, this year celebrates a half-century of flight.

The DC-3 is the only plane to have outlived its first pilots and outlived their sons, and doubtless will outlast the grandsons now just learning to fly it.

The twin-engined transport is being celebrated not as a relic of transportation past but as a 50-year-old workhorse that just won't stop carrying passengers, hauling freight or plowing up accomplishments.

"You can't kill it with an ax," said Patricia Madera, a Texas air freight operator. "Safe than a crutch," said Dave Elliott, a retired air force colonel from Manhattan Beach, California. "I've flown it on one engine, no engines and out of sinkholes where in any other airplane I'd have been a headline," said Bob Stevens of Fallbrook, California, an aviation cartoonist and former military pilot.

"I've probably had more fun with this airplane than with my wife," said another flyer, grinning. He requested anonymity to avoid a divorce. Then he became serious. "Now, if they'd built a DC-3 that could kiss back..."

The wonderful stories began on Dec. 17, 1935, at Santa Monica, California, when nobody showed up to witness the first takeoff of the DC-3.

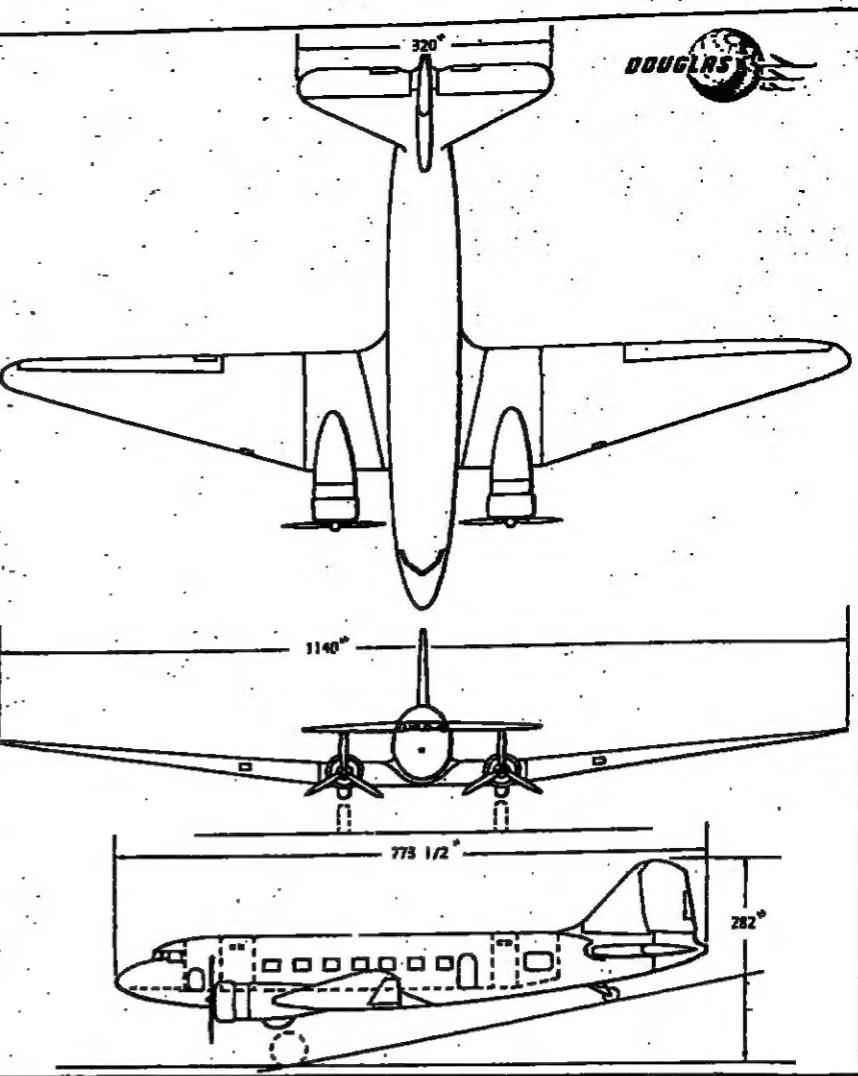
SUBSEQUENT years are a constant brag about the plane's indestructibility. It has hit Arizona mountains and flown home with 12 feet (3.65 meters) missing from one wing. It has crashed-landed on the Pacific Ocean only to countermand its pilot by bouncing 50 feet into the air. It has flown out of a jungle strip wearing a replacement wing from a different plane. And it has stayed aloft following a collision with a Japanese fighter.

Indestructible? Shortly after World War II, the fuselage of a wrecked DC-3 was converted into a dinner in Australia. It was recognized several years later, purchased and returned to the air as a replacement fuselage for another DC-3.

Unbreakable? The plane has carried at least eight numerical designations, including R4D for the U.S. Navy and L12 for the Soviet Air Force. It has had at least 10 nicknames, including Gooney Bird, Dakota, Dizzy Three, Skyrain and The Beast, the last an odd title obtained from the French Navy.

Durable? In the book "Dakota," a recent entry in the huge library of DC-3 volumes, with four more in preparation for the golden anniversary, the author, Jacques Berge, tells of a DC-3 that left the Douglas factory in 1942. Logbooks of the plane, which still is in service with the French Navy, show that it has used up 700 tires, 35,000 spark plugs and 160 engines.

Frank Colloban, 78, of Palm Desert, California, has a monumental confession concerning the first flight of the DC-3. He cannot remember it. And he was the co-pilot.



"It was so routine," he said, adding that "we'd been flying the 1s a lot and then the DC-2 and so the 3 was just another airplane in the line."

Carl Cover, the Douglas test pilot on that first flight, died in a plane crash in the 1940s. Fred Herman, a Douglas engineer and third person aboard the airplane, also is dead. But Art Raymond survives. He is 80 and lives in Brentwood, California. In 1935 he was vice president of engineering at Douglas Aircraft. Then there are Ivar Shogren, a power plant engineer living in Laguna Hills, California; Bailey Oswald, who worked in aerodynamics and lives in West Los Angeles; and Mal Olson of Pacific Palisades, California, a project engineer for the 1936-46 production life of the plane. They are the men of the original team whose longevity, to date, has been a pretty close match for their plane.

And to these aviators, occurred the common question: What touch of genius or miracle was performed in building this plane?

"Nothing, really," Mr. Raymond said. "As a matter of fact, the DC-3 was two-thirds done before we started because we were so far ahead" in design and development "with work done on the DC-1 and the DC-2."

The DC-1, which was short for Douglas Commercial No. 1, was built in 1933. The DC-2 flew a year later. Both were built to answer airline demands for larger, faster, warmer alternatives to air travel in biplanes, and to the clanking TriMotors of Ford and Fokker.

Mal Olson flew new DC-3s in 1936. Last year, he commanded an old DC-3 on a charter flight to Mexico. In between he has logged 5,000 hours with the airplane, flown later generations of DC jets and celebrated his 75th birthday.

"It's not a fast airplane," he said in critique. "It is longitudinally and laterally unstable and you find that out the hard way." But, he added, "Shoot, it was the best thing flying when people didn't know what longitudinal stability meant. And it's around today mainly because there's still not another airplane with that payload that can get in and out of short fields at slow speed."

Within a business as romantic as dashing as flying, exaggerations are common, superlatives

shaky and the truth has a habit of diminishing with altitude.

But for this year's anniversary of the maiden flight of the DC-3 from Clover Field, now enlarged as Santa Monica Municipal Airport, the problem will be balancing all that is absolutely legendary with everything that is truly extraordinary about the plane.

Passengers: The December issue of Flight International, a British periodical, notes that of the 10,926 DC-3s built in the United States — an estimated 3,200 were built under license by Japan and the Soviet Union — about 375 of a surviving 1,500, or so remain in regular service with 150 airlines from Florida to Ethiopia. Princeton-Boston Airlines, the largest U.S. commuter airline, operates a dozen DC-3s on short

flights: Some days ago, a package was received at Vandenberg Air Force Base in California from the Johnson Space Center at Houston.

The package, containing white mice and guinea pigs from Charles River Breeding Laboratories of Wilmington, Massachusetts, was flown in on a 1942 DC-3 owned by Atomic Air of El Paso, Texas. There also are a Salar of Seattle and a Florida Armotive and an Air Molokai and a dozen other U.S. lines making a living from the durable, reliable, piston-engined DC-3 and its unrivaled purpose: short runs to small towns when delivery time is not so important and an hour in the air costs hundreds, not thousands of dollars.

Wars: General Dwight D. Eisenhower once described his four most important weapons of World War II. The Jeep, the bazooka and the A-bomb were the other three. The DC-3 flew supplies over The Hump in Burma and dropped paratroopers for D-Day in Europe and supplies to U.S. troops in the Battle of the Bulge. It was with all nations in Korea, with the French in Indochina and with the Americans in South Vietnam. The Berlin Airlift. Algeria. Spain. Twenty years ago in Vietnam, two dozen DC-3s, flown by the U.S. Air Force as the C-47, were fitted with trios of Gatling guns. The airplane became "Puff the Magic Dragon." "Puff" remains at war, in El Salvador.

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A Political Post for an Apolitical Man

A Political Post for an Apolitical Man

By Shirley Christian

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Even before Christos Sartzetakis was elected president of Greece on March 29, some movie theaters in Athens had adorned their facades with posters reminding people that he was a real-life hero of the movie "Z."

Mr. Sartzetakis, 56, a Supreme Court justice with an apolitical background, established a reputation for courage as a young prosecutor by cutting through an official cover-up to prove that the death of a leftist legislator at a disarmament rally in 1963 had been a murder. "Z" the award-winning 1970 film by the Greek director Costa-Gavras, was closely based on the episode.

Movie houses began showing the film again after Mr. Sartzetakis was nominated for president last month by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou. As the voting in Parliament proceeded through three rounds before Mr. Sartzetakis finally won with 180 votes, the minimum required, the posters outside the theaters showing "Z" proclaimed, "This Is Your President."

His victory, however, has been marred by a constitutional crisis caused by the refusal of the opposition conservative New Democracy party to recognize his election. In addition, Mr. Papandreou, who is seeking to hold parliamentary elections in June, has introduced a constitutional amendment to reduce the powers of the president.

Mr. Sartzetakis was described by a source close to him as "an outstanding legal expert with a great deal of moral courage." Mr. Papandreou hailed him as the embodiment of the "symbols of democracy, justice and freedom."

The president, who has been reluctant to release detailed current biographical information, was born in Saloniaka, in northern Greece, in 1929. His family is said to have lived in difficult economic and political circumstances after his father was dismissed from his job as a police officer in 1935 for supporting an anarchist rebellion.

Mr. Sartzetakis studied law at Saloniaka University and did advanced study in Paris. He joined the Greek judiciary in 1955 and was appointed to the Supreme Court in 1962. He is married to Elie Argyriou, an archaeologist and historian, and they have one daughter.

He first attracted public attention when he headed a team investigating the death of Grigoris Lambrakis, a popular legislator from a Communist-front party, who was fatally injured

when hit by a van at a rally in Saloniaka on May 22, 1963.

Senior police officials were found to be implicated. Mr. Sartzetakis's brother Yannis, a mathematics professor, said recently that the two of them received many death threats during the Lambrakis investigation. "Many times he would hide vital documents of the case under his bed," he said.

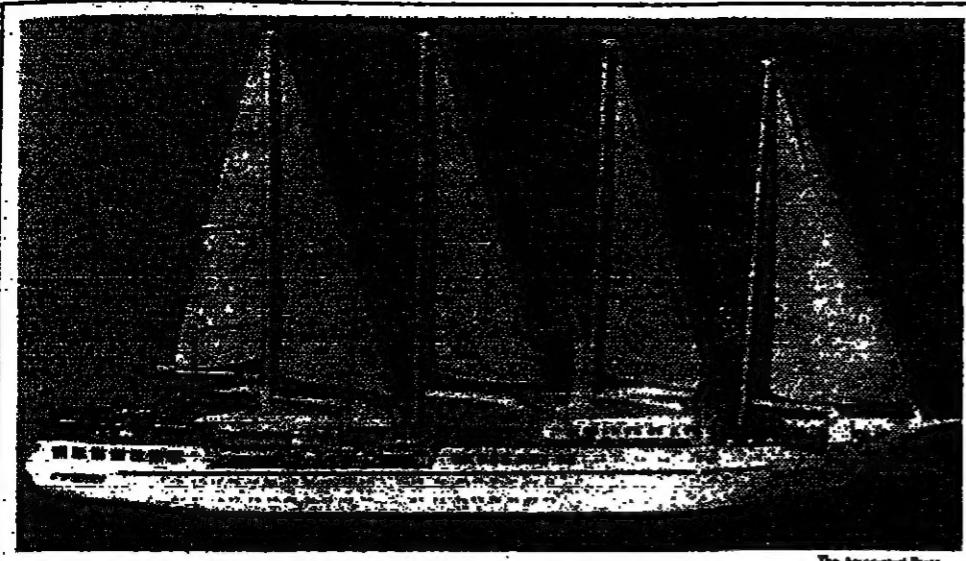
THE Lambrakis case occurred while Constantine Caramanlis, whom Mr. Sartzetakis replaced as president, was prime minister. There were some allegations of "moral responsibility" by the prime minister in the Lambrakis killing, but he was not implicated. Nevertheless, the case was considered to be one of the factors in the prime minister's resignation the same year.

Mr. Sartzetakis also was involved in Mr. Car-

amanlis's leaving the presidency last month. Mr. Caramanlis resigned after Mr. Papandreou shifted the support of his majority Socialist Party in the presidential elections from the veteran conservative leader to Mr. Sartzetakis.

ARTS / LEISURE

Joffie 1/15



CRUISE OF THE FUTURE — A scale model of a cruise ship with sails, being built in the harbor at Le Havre, France, for U.S. Windstar Sail Cruising, was displayed in Paris Tuesday. The 134-meter (440-foot) liner, which is planned for use in the Mediterranean and Caribbean, will carry 200 passengers and will be launched in July 1986.

Soviet Film Shows the Forgotten '30s

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service

MORE than two years to decide whether the film should be shown to the Soviet public, but since its release in February, "My Friend Ivan Lapshin" has taken Moscow by storm.

Every performance since it opened has been packed even though the film is not advertised. But many foreign residents have gone to see it after struggles to obtain tickets, and most have been baffled by what the fuss was all about. For the film is basically without a plot or in-depth characterization. It evokes atmosphere through disjointed scenes and unconnected episodes.

What made "My Friend Ivan Lapshin," by the director Alexei Gherman, an instant hit was its subject matter and the way it deals with it. It is the first Soviet non-propagandistic movie about the 1930s.

The December issue of a British periodical noted that 1,350 built in the United Soviet Union — about 1,200 remain in service. Some 50 or so remain in regular use: from Florida to Ethiopia on Airlines, the largest DC-3 operator is

of the people" — brutalities on a monumental scale.

But ask anyone under 50 what he or she knows about the 1930s and the answer invariably would be a blank stare. Nothing, or next to nothing, the person eventually would admit, if there are family tales of suffering and misery, you occasionally can hear a person say, they had better not be revived.

History books and documentary and feature films have all skirted around the traumatic decade as if their authors deliberately sought to spare their audiences pain.

What is written or shown about the 1930s deals almost exclusively with the country's industrialization. Historical accounts of the period read like reports of a large construction company, with statistics to demonstrate a steady growth in the number of power plants, machine-tool factories or steel complexes.

Films about the 1930s show a country happily engaged in construction projects, with a patriotic and pure average man as the hero supposedly enjoying bliss through the self-denial demanded by the building of Communism.

Now comes "Ivan Lapshin," a dashing young police officer, to narrate scenes from his life and contrast them to those remembered by him as a boy. The director takes his viewers to a small Russian town to give them a feeling of what it was like to live in the 1930s.

That the audience is riveted throughout this slow-paced film reflects a widespread curiosity here about that traumatic decade.

It is as if the director had sought to reconstruct something that is largely missing in the intellectual baggage carried by the younger generation.

Lapshin is the head of a small police unit hunting a band of criminals engaged in thievery and smuggling. The unit is joined by a journalist on assignment.

DOONESBURY



Dining Out

PARIS 8th CHEZ FRANCOIS 7, Rue de l'Alouette, Paris 8th. Tel: 520-84-83 & 522-09-53. Open daily, M-F 11 a.m.-Closes and a half of year. Approximately FF 250.	LONDON WC1 RIBZOO'S Indian restaurant and wine bar, 20 Highgate, WC1. Tel: 405-9749. 123 pax, 642 pax. Specialty in Indian cuisine. Wine bar on ground floor.	LONDON SW1 THE ELEPHANT ON THE RIVER Chinese and Chinese. World famous. Good food, good service, good atmosphere. 129 Grosvenor Rd. Tel: 01-521-6200.
LONDON NW1 LE PLAT DU JOUR Lunch-Dinner 387 9544. Modern, friendly and very traditional French cuisine à la carte. Cool atmosphere. 19 Grosvenor Gardens. Tel: 01-580-2000.	LONDON SW1 BEWICK'S RESTAURANT 27/29 Weston Street, London. Tel: 584-0711. Open 7 days a week. 7 nights and lunch Mon. to Fri. Cosy French restaurant à la carte. Good wine, good food. Tel: 584-0711.	LONDON SW1 PIER 31. Chelmsford's most distinctive restaurant overlooking the Thames-Japanesque cuisine. Tel: 353-5000.
LONDON WC2 MONSIEUR THOMPSONS 10, Victoria Embankment, London. Tel: 227-9994. French restaurant. Open 7 days a week. French food. Tel: 227-9994.	VIENNA POMEGRANATES 34 Grosvenor Rd. Vietnamese, Cambodian food from Far and Middle East, Europe and the Americas. Tel: 01-580-2000. Specialties: 120 a.m.-2:30 a.m. Supper service. Open 11:30 a.m.-2:30 a.m. Mon-Fri. and Sunday lunch.	VIENNA KERVANSARAY Turkish & Int'l. specialties, best turkish restaurant from Far and Middle East, Europe and the Americas. Tel: 01-580-2000. Specialties: 120 a.m.-2:30 a.m. Supper service. Open 11:30 a.m.-2:30 a.m. Mon-Fri. and Sunday lunch.
PARIS 16th PRUNIER TRAITER 16, Avenue Foch, Paris 16th. Tel: 3020-00-12. A tradition of quality seafood for 4 generations. Famous for its 1937's垂钓. Tel: 3020-00-12.	LONDON W1 GOLDEN CARP London's most original and exciting seafood and oyster bar, in the heart of Mayfair. Exquisitely and comfortably. 80 Mount St. Tel: 497-3385.	PARIS 16th METHUSELAH'S BRASSERIE 128, Avenue de Wagram, Paris 16th. Tel: 522-0424. A cellar full of wines, a kitchen full of ideas. Mon-Fri. and Sunday lunch.
PARIS 16th STRINGFELLOWS London's famous and exciting French restaurant and discotheque. Tel: 522-0424. Open 7 days a week. 120 a.m.-2:30 a.m. Supper service. Open 11:30 a.m.-2:30 a.m. Mon-Fri. and Sunday lunch.	PARIS 16th POMEGRANATES London's famous and exciting French restaurant and discotheque. Tel: 522-0424. Open 7 days a week. 120 a.m.-2:30 a.m. Supper service. Open 11:30 a.m.-2:30 a.m. Mon-Fri. and Sunday lunch.	PARIS 16th KERVANSARAY Turkish & Int'l. specialties, best turkish restaurant from Far and Middle East, Europe and the Americas. Tel: 01-580-2000. Specialties: 120 a.m.-2:30 a.m. Supper service. Open 11:30 a.m.-2:30 a.m. Mon-Fri. and Sunday lunch.

'After the Ball': Douglas Home Outlasts His Actors

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — When the drama students come to write a thesis on the social significance of the postwar stage comedies of William Douglas Home, they are going to have a lot of explaining to do.

Here is a dramatist who has written about three of the best and a

THE LONDON STAGE

dozen of the worst drawing-room comedies, apparently without being aware of the difference.

A wartime prisoner of conscience for refusing to obey the bombing orders of his own side, he went on to write a trio of comedies ("The Chiltern Hundreds" and later "The Reluctant Debutante" and "The Secretary Bird") that I believe will survive with the best of Terence Rattigan and Frederick Lonsdale, and even Noel Coward. I have always thought him to be a more ambiguous and intelligent writer than his house-party image would ever allow.

The trouble is that, although there is no better recorder of stately homes in social and political detail, he has outlived most of his best players. People like A. E. Matthews, Ronald Square, David Tomlinson and Wilfrid Hyde-White just don't exist around the West End any more. So when his latest work, "After the Ball Is Over" (now at the Old Vic), hits the stage like a lead balloon it is largely because neither of its principal players — the otherwise admirable Sir Anthony Quayle and Maxine Audley — are what you would call light comedians. True, there is also Patrick Carmichael as the butler, but years of television sitcoms have, alas, turned him into the paperback version of Hyde-White.

It is to the credit of the director, Maria Aitken, that she has managed to prevent the play from "After the Ball Is Over" (now at the Old Vic), hits the stage like a lead balloon it is largely because neither of its principal players — the otherwise admirable Sir Anthony Quayle and Maxine Audley — are what you would call light comedians. True, there is also Patrick Carmichael as the butler, but years of television sitcoms have, alas, turned him into the paperback version of Hyde-White.

Sellers said that other than hiring the cast and director, he was

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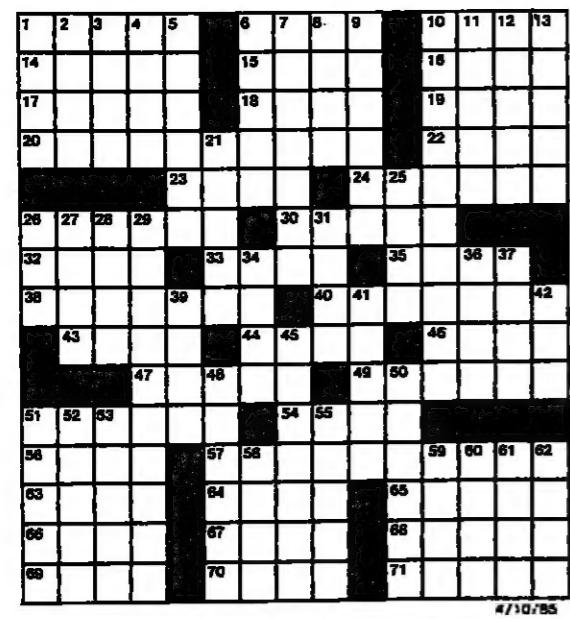
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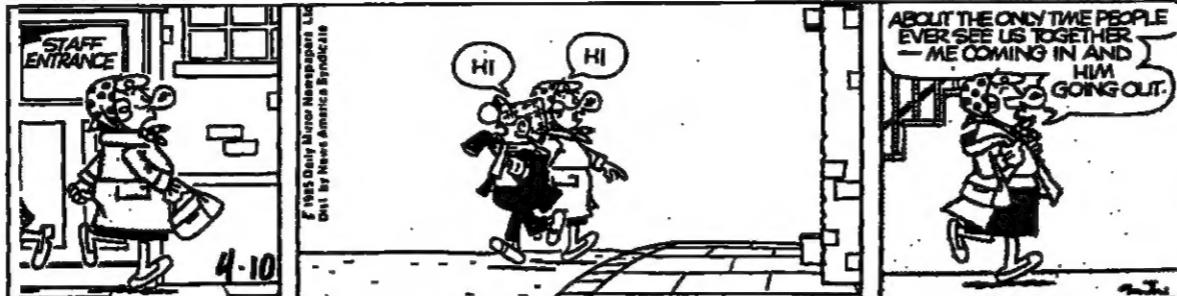
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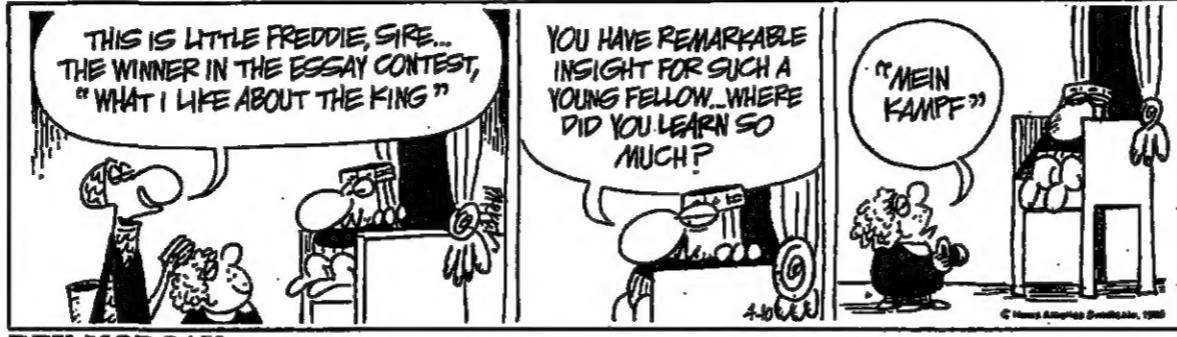
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



CARFIELD



© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE THAT SCRABBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TALUF

OO

SBELS

OO

CATATH

OO

LOVVEE

OO

Print answer here: TO

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: GAMUT BULLY POCKET JOYFUL

Answer: How the anesthesiologist's patient felt - VERY "PUT OUT"

WEATHER

EUROPE HIGH LOW

Asia HIGH LOW

Africa HIGH LOW

Latin America HIGH LOW

North America HIGH LOW

Middle East HIGH LOW

Oceania HIGH LOW

WEATHER FORECAST

CHANNEL: SIGHT, FRANKFURT: Showers, Temp. 11-14°C (52-57°F). MADRID: Showers, Temp. 13-16°C (55-61°F).

PARIS: Fair, Temp. 13-16°C (55-61°F). ROMA: Overcast, Temp. 13-16°C (55-61°F).

TEL AVIV: Fair, Temp. 23-26°C (73-79°F). ZURICH: Showers, Temp. 10-13°C (50-55°F). MILAN: Showers, Temp. 10-13°C (50-55°F). Cagliari: Showers, Temp. 20-23°C (68-73°F).

MANILA: Cloudy, Temp. 21-24°C (70-75°F). SINGAPORE: Thunderstorms, Temp. 22-25°C (72-77°F).

DUBLIN: Showers, Temp. 11-14°C (52-57°F).

AUCKLAND: Showers, Temp. 11-14°C (52-57°F).

SYDNEY: Showers, Temp. 11-14°C (52-57°F).

CLOUDBURST: Showers, Temp. 11-14°C (52-57°F).

DURBAN: Showers, Temp. 11-14°C (52-57°F).

JOHANNESBURG: Showers, Temp. 11-14°C (52-57°F).

FRANKFURT: Showers, Temp. 11-14°C (52-57°F).

MOSCOW: Showers, Temp. 11-14°C (52-57°F).

KABUL: Showers, Temp. 11-14°C (52-57°F).

TEHRAN: Showers, Temp. 11-14°C (52-57°F).

ISRAEL: Showers, Temp. 11-14°C (52-57°F).

JERUSALEM: Showers, Temp. 11-14°C (52-57°F).

TUNIS: Showers, Temp. 11-14°C (52-57°F).

CASABLANCA: Showers, Temp. 11-14°C (52-57°F).

RABAT: Showers, Temp. 11-14°C (52-57°F).

DAKAR: Showers, Temp. 11-14°C (52-57°F).

ABU DHABI: Showers, Temp. 11-14°C (52-57°F).

DOHA: Showers, Temp. 11-14°C (52-57°F).

BAKERSFIELD: Showers, Temp. 11-14°C (52-57°F).

LOS ANGELES: Showers, Temp. 11-14°C (52-57°F).

SAN FRANCISCO: Showers, Temp. 11-14°C (52-57°F).

SEATTLE: Showers, Temp. 11-14°C (52-57°F).

PORTLAND: Showers, Temp. 11-14°C (52-57°F).

PHOENIX: Showers, Temp. 11-14°C (52-57°F).

TUCSON: Showers, Temp. 11-14°C (52-57°F).

SAN ANTONIO: Showers, Temp. 11-14°C (52-57°F).

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NASHVILLE: Showers, Temp. 11-14°C (52-57°F).

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OMAHA: Showers, Temp. 11-14°C (52-57°F).

KANSAS CITY: Showers, Temp. 11-14°C (52-57°F).

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NEW ORLEANS: Showers, Temp. 11-14°C (52-57°F).

ATLANTA: Showers, Temp. 11-14°C (52-57°F).

MEMPHIS: Showers, Temp. 11-14°C (52-57°F).

NASHVILLE: Showers, Temp. 11-14°C (52-57°F).

KNOXVILLE: Showers, Temp. 11-14°C (52-57°F).

CHARLOTTE: Showers, Temp. 11-14°C (52-57°F).

RALEIGH: Showers, Temp. 11-14°C (52-57°F).

CHICAGO: Showers, Temp. 11-14°C (52-57°F).

DETROIT: Showers, Temp. 11-14°C (52-57°F).

MILWAUKEE: Showers, Temp. 11-14°C (52-57°F).

ST. LOUIS: Showers, Temp. 11-14°C (52-57°F).

MINNEAPOLIS: Showers, Temp. 11-14°C (52-57°F).

OKLAHOMA CITY: Showers, Temp. 11-14°C (52-57°F).

TULSA: Showers, Temp. 11-14°C (52-57°F).

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KNOXVILLE: Showers, Temp. 11-14°C (52-57°F).

Sinatra, Mother Teresa To Get High U.S. Medals

President Ronald Reagan has named Frank Sinatra, Jimmy Stewart, Mother Teresa, and nine others as recipients of the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the United States' highest civilian award. The awards will be presented at a White House luncheon on May 23. The other honorees: the late jazz pianist Count Basie; Jacques-Yves Cousteau, the marine explorer; the late Jerome Holland, educator and ambassador; Sidney Hook, the philosopher and educator; Jane J. Kirkpatrick, former ambassador to the United Nations; the late George M. Low, educator and NASA administrator; the late Frank Reynolds, ABC-TV anchorman; S. Dillon Ripley, former secretary of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington; and General Albert Cady Wedemeyer.

Chandler's romance is with Elaine Dunham, his staff assistant on the investigation. She and Chandler tap-dance around sleeping together for half of the book, and when they do, the description is less than steamy.

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